

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

10187.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

Vol. XIV. No. 37.

SALISBURY...SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1834.

Whole Number 715.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "Western Carolinian" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.
2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

TO THE LOVERS OF

Prime Beef.

THE Subscribers are compelled, by stern necessity, in order to meet demands against them, to request of all persons who are indebted to them for BEEF, an immediate settlement of their dues. The Public may rest assured that the Subscribers will be always willing to furnish them with the very best Beef afforded by this section of country, and upon the most reasonable terms; but they hope, at the same time, that their customers will not neglect "THE NEEDFUL," particularly now, when the effects of the unlawful Removal of the Deposites from the United States Bank are beginning to operate.

SHAVER & GHENTS.

Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1834.

SCUYLEY'S COURT OF FORTUNE, No. 220, Broadway, NEW-YORK.

THE New York Lotteries have closed forever; yet, thanks to the wisdom of our Legislators, possessed of a portion of the common sense of the immortal Jefferson, Franklin, &c. (see Jefferson's Treatise on Lotteries,) the grants in some other States yet remain unexpired—offering still more sport to that liberal portion of the community who are inclined to hazard a trial for the chance of suddenly obtaining a Capital Prize, and frequently a competency for life. I most respectfully solicit the continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the COURT OF FORTUNE. Although the charter of the New York Lottery has expired, in accordance with the statute of this State, yet those who wish to obtain a Lottery Ticket in some good Foreign Schemes, may obtain it by addressing a note to me. Money enclosed will at all times go safe by mail, as the Court of Fortune is known and justly celebrated from the Arctic to the Antarctic Poles. For Schemes and particulars of Foreign Lotteries, see "Scuyley's Lottery Herald," which continues to be published and given, gratis, to customers. Orders from the country must be addressed to

Anthony H. Scuyley, NEW YORK.

Yates & McIntyre are Managers of all Lotteries in which tickets are sold by Scuyley.

List of Foreign Schemes NEXT TO BE DRAWN.

Magnificent Scheme—20 of \$2,000!
Virginia State Lottery.
(For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Comp'y.)
Class No. 3, for 1834.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.
Sixty-Six No. Lottery—Ten drawn Ballots.
SCHEME:
\$20,000—\$10,000—\$6,000—\$5,000—
\$4,000—\$2,000—20 of \$500—20
\$400—20 of \$200—35 of \$150—
56 of \$100—&c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$10, and shares in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery.
(For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Comp'y.)
Class No. 4, for 1834.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.,
ON TUESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.
SCHEME:
\$20,000—\$5,000—\$2,000—1,500—
\$1,210—75 of \$500—85 of \$200, &c.
Tickets FIVE Dollars.

Grand Scheme!
Maryland State Lottery.
Class No. 4, for 1834.

TO BE DRAWN AT BALTIMORE,
ON TUESDAY, 25th FEB.,
Seventy-Five No. Lottery—Eleven drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:
\$30,000—10,000—4,000—3,000—
\$2,120—2,000—75 of 1,000
84 of \$500—128 of \$100, &c.
Tickets TEN Dollars.
New York, February 8, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,

A Large and Full Supply

OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF EVERY ARTICLE
generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell **LOW for CASH,** or to punctual customers on **SHORT CREDITS.**
The public are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
{ A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, }
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the line of his profession, at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM

WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.
Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

His House and Lot

In Wadesborough, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL TRACT OF WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.—It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

ALSO FOR SALE,

His Valuable Plantation, Lying on Gould's Fork,

ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING 437 ACRES.

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW-GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country.—The situation is high and healthy, and a very desirable place for a Country Residence.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises for himself.

WALTER G. JONES.

Wadesborough, Anson Co. }
February 1, 1834.

First-rate Close Carriage, FOR SALE—CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

December 2.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, for Subscriptions, Advertising, or Job-Work, are earnestly requested to settle the same. This is the first call of the kind I have made in 3 years, and I hope it will be attended to.

Those living at a distance, can transmit the amount of their debts, post paid, through the post-office, at my risk.

BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1833.

THE DEPOSITES.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1834.

Mr. WEBSTER presented to the Senate a series of resolutions adopted at a numerous meeting of the citizens of Boston, to consider the state of the currency and finances of the country.

Mr. Webster said: he wished to bear unequivocal and decided testimony to the respectability, intelligence, and disinterestedness of the long list of gentlemen at whose instance this meeting was assembled. The meeting, said Mr. W., was connected with no party purpose whatever. It had an object more sober, more cogent, more interesting to the whole community, than mere party questions.—The Senate will perceive, in the tone of these resolutions, no intention to exaggerate or inflame—no disposition to get up excitement or to spread alarm.

I hope the restrained and serious manner, the moderation of temper, and the exemplary candor, of these resolutions, in connection with the plain truths which they contain, will give them just weight with the Senate. I assure you, sir, the members composing this meeting were neither capitalists, nor speculators, nor alarmists. They are merchants, traders, mechanics, artisans, and others engaged in the active business of life. They are of the muscular portion of society, and they desire to lay before Congress an evil which they feel to press sorely on their occupations, their earnings, their labor, and their property; and to express their conscientious conviction of the causes of that evil.

If intelligence, if pure intention, if deep and widespread connexion with business in its various branches, if thorough practical knowledge and experience, if inseparable union between their own prosperity and the prosperity of the whole country, authorize men to speak, and give them a right to be heard, the sentiments of this meeting ought to make an impression. For one, sir, I entirely concur in all their opinions. I adopt their fourteen first resolutions, without alteration or qualification, as setting forth truly the present state of things, stating truly its causes, and pointing to the true remedy.

Mr. President, now that I am speaking, I will use the opportunity to say a few words, which I intended to say, in the course of the morning, on the coming up of the resolution which now lies on the table, but which are as applicable to this occasion as to that.

An opportunity may perhaps be hereafter afforded me of discussing the reasons given by the Secretary for the very important measure adopted by him in removing the deposits. But as I know not how near that time may be, I desire, in the mean while, to make my opinions known, without reserve, on the present state of the country.—Without intending to discuss any thing at present, I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to let my sentiments and my convictions be understood.

In the first place, then, sir, I agree with those who think that there is a severe pressure in the money market, and very serious embarrassment felt in all branches of the national industry. I think this is not local, but general—general, at least, over every part of the country where the cause has as yet begun to operate, and sure to become, not only general, but universal, as the operation of the cause shall spread. If proofs were wanted in addition to all that is told us by those who know, the high rate of interest, now at 12 per cent. or higher, where it was hardly 6 last September—the depression of all stocks, some ten, some twenty, some thirty per cent.—and the low prices of commodities—are proofs abundantly sufficient to show the existence of the pressure.

But, sir, labor—that most extensive of all interests, American manual labor—feels or will feel the shock more sensibly, far more sensibly, than capital or property of any kind. Public works have stopped, or must stop; great private undertakings, employing many hands, have ceased, and others must cease. A great lowering of the rates of wages, as well as a depreciation of property, is the inevitable consequence of causes now in full operation. Serious embarrassment in all branches of business do certainly exist.

There is a stagnation—a cessation of business, a kind of paralysis, seizing on the business of men, indicating, more distinctly even than the fall of prices, the presence and the power of some new and uncommon disturbing cause.

I am of opinion, therefore, that there is, undoubtedly, a very severe pressure on the community, which Congress ought to relieve if it can; and that this pressure is not an instance of the ordinary reaction, or the ebbing and flowing of commercial affairs, but is an extraordinary case, produced by an extraordinary cause.

In the next place, sir, I agree entirely with the 11th Boston resolution, as to the cause of this embarrassment. We were in a state of high prosperity, commercial and agricultural. Every branch of business, and especially manufacturing, was pushed far, and the credit, as well as the capital of the country, employed to near its utmost limits.—In this state of things, some degree of overtrading doubtless took place, which, however, if nothing else had occurred, would have been sensibly corrected by the ordinary and necessary operation of things. But, on this palmy state of things, the late measure of the Secretary fell, and has acted on it with powerful and lamentable effect.

And I think, sir, that such a cause is entirely adequate to produce the effect, that it is wholly natural, and that it ought to have been foreseen that it would produce such effect. Those must have looked at the surface of things only, as it seems to me, who thought otherwise, and who expected that such an operation could be gone through with, without producing a very serious shock.

The Treasury, in a very short time, has withdrawn from the Bank \$8,000,000, within a fraction. This call, of course, the Bank has been obliged to provide for, and could not provide for without more

or less inconvenience to the public. The mere withdrawing of so large a sum from hands actually holding and using it, and the transferring of it, through the Bank collecting, and through another Bank loaning it, if it can loan it, into other hands, is, itself, an operation, which, if conducted suddenly, must produce considerable inconvenience. And this is all that the Secretary seems to have anticipated; but this is not the one hundredth part of the whole evil.

If any exigency had arrived, making it necessary for the Government to call on the Bank for twice eight millions of dollars, the demand could have been met, in the days of confidence and friendship, without inconvenience to the Bank, or pressure to the community. The alarming magnitude of the evil arises from the new attitude in which the Government places itself towards the Bank.—Every thing is in a false position. The Government, the Bank of the United States, the State Banks, are all out of place. They are deranged, and separated, and jostling against each other.—Instead of amity, reliance, and mutual succor, relations of jealousy, of distrust, of hostility, even, are springing up between these parties. All act on the defensive,—each looks out for itself,—and the public interest is crushed between the upper and the nether millstone. All this should have been foreseen. It is idle to say that these evils might have been prevented by the Bank, if it had exerted itself to prevent them. That is mere matter of opinion; it may be true, or it may not; but it was the business of those who proposed the removal of the Deposites, to ask themselves how it was probable the Bank would act when they should attack it, assail its credit, and allege the violation by it of its charter; and thus compel it to take an attitude, at least of stern defence. The community have certainly a right to hold those answerable, who have unnecessarily got into this quarrel with the Bank, and thereby occasioned the evil, let the conduct of the Bank, in the course of the controversy, be what it may.

I will not say whether the Bank may not have overrated its own danger, and therefore whether it may not have gone further than was necessary in taking measures for its own safety. The case was a new one. It had not happened before, that the whole effort of Government had been exerted to discredit the Bank. How was it possible for the Bank to foresee how far this attempt might be successful? How could it know, with exactness, to what extent the charges, so solemnly made, of having violated its charter, might obtain belief, expose it to ruin, and affect its standing for safety and solidity? The moving course, then, did not begin with the Bank, but it did begin with those who assailed it.

In my opinion, sir, the great source of the evil is the shock which the measure has given to confidence in the commercial world. The credit of the whole system of the currency of the country seems shaken. The State Banks have lost credit, and lost confidence. They have suffered vastly more than the Bank of the United States itself, at which the blow was aimed.

These Banks have heretofore existed as allies, in no improper sense, nor for any unjust purpose; but in a proper sense, and for a wise and beneficial purpose. They have co-operated to maintain a good currency and promote the convenience of the public. The influence of the Bank of the United States has been felt, in maintaining this sound state of credit, from Maine to Louisiana. Each State Bank has felt the severity, which itself experienced from the National Bank; it considered itself more safe, from the fact that such a Bank was in operation; each was impressed with the necessity of supporting the system, as a whole; and the result has been, that we had a state of currency, and exchanges, unequalled in modern times. This was the state of things which the removal of the deposits disturbed.

The derangement of internal exchanges is one of the most disastrous consequences of the measure. By the origin of its charter, by its unquestioned solidity, by the fact that it was at home every where, and in perfect credit every where, the Bank of the United States accomplished the internal exchanges of the country with vast facility, and at an unprecedented cheap rate. The State Banks can never accomplish this; for the reason given in the Boston resolutions, they cannot act with the same concert, the same identity of purpose. Look at the Prices Current, and see the change in the value of the notes of distant Banks in the great cities. Look at the depression of the stocks of the State Banks, deposit Banks and all. Look at what must happen the moment the Bank of the United States, in its process of winding up, or to meet any other crisis, shall cease to buy domestic bills, especially in the southern, southwestern, and western markets. Can any man doubt what would be the state of exchange when that takes place? or can any one doubt its necessary effect on the price of produce?

The Bank has purchased bills to the amount of sixty millions a year, as appears by documents heretofore laid before the Senate. A great portion of these, no doubt, was purchased in the south and west, against shipments of the great staples of those quarters of the country. When the Bank shall cease to buy, as it must cease, consequences cannot but be felt, much severer even than those now experienced. This is inevitable. But, sir, I go no further in particular statements. My opinion, I repeat, is, that the present distress is immediately occasioned, beyond all doubt, by the removal of the deposits; and that just such consequences might have been and ought to have been foreseen from that measure, as we do now perceive and feel around us.

Sir, I do not believe, nevertheless, that these consequences were foreseen. With such foresight, the deposits, I think, would not have been touched. The measure has operated more deeply and more widely, than was expected. We all may find proof of this, in the conversations of every hour. No one, who seeks to acquaint himself with the opinions of men in and out of Congress, can

doubt that, if the act were now to be done, it would receive very little encouragement or support.

Being of opinion that the removal of the deposits has produced the pressure, as its immediate effect, not so much by withdrawing a large sum of money, as by alarming the confidence of the community, by breaking in on the well adjusted relations of the Government and the Bank, I agree again, with the Boston Resolutions, that the natural remedy is a restoration of the relation in which the Bank has heretofore stood to Government.

The restitution of the money, merely, is unimportant. The great object is to replace the Government and the Bank in their natural relation; to restore confidence, and to suffer things to go on in their accustomed channels—without the return of a single dollar to the Bank, the country would be at once relieved, to a very great extent, by any decision of Congress, that at some fixed and short time hereafter, deposits of the public money should be made in the Bank of the United States, as heretofore.

I agree, sir, that this question ought to be settled, and to be settled soon. And yet, if it be decided that the present state of things shall exist—if it be the determination of Congress to do nothing in order to put an end to the unnatural, distrustful, half belicereat, present condition of the Government and the Bank, I do not look for any relief to the community, or any early quieting of the public agitation. On the contrary, I expect increased difficulty, and increased disquiet.

Such a determination would settle nothing, except that every thing remained unsettled.

The public moneys are now out of the Bank of the United States. There is no law regulating their custody, or fixing their place. They are at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be kept where he pleases, as he pleases, and the places of their custody to be changed as often as he pleases.

Now, sir, I do not think this is a state of things in which the country is likely to acquiesce.

Mr. President, the restoration of the deposits is a question distinct and by itself. It does not necessarily involve any other question. It stands clear of all controversy and all opinion about re-chartering the Bank, or creating any new Bank.

But I wish, nevertheless, sir, to say a few words of a bearing somewhat beyond that question. Being of opinion that the country is not likely to be satisfied with the present state of things, I have looked earnestly for the suggestion of some prospective measure—some system to be adopted as the future policy of the country. Where are the public moneys hereafter to be kept? In what currency is the revenue hereafter to be collected? What is to take the place of the Bank in our general currency system? How are we to preserve a uniform currency, a uniform measure of the value of property, and the value of labor, a uniform medium of exchange and of payments? How are we to exercise that salutary control over the national currency, which it was the unquestionable purpose of the Constitution to devolve on Congress?

These, sir, appear to me to be the momentous questions before us, and which we cannot long keep out of view. In this question, every man in the community, who either has a dollar, or expects to earn one, has a direct interest.

Now, sir, I have heard but four suggestions or opinions as to what may hereafter be expected or attempted.

The first is, that things will remain as they are—the Bank be suffered to expire, no new Bank created, and the whole subject left under the control of the Executive Department.

I have already said, that I do not believe the country will ever acquiesce in this.

The second suggestion is that which was made by the honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Kees.) That honorable member pledges himself to bring forward a proposition having for its object to do away with the paper system altogether, and to return to an entire metallic currency.

I do not expect, sir, that the honorable member will find much support in such an undertaking. A mere gold and silver currency, and the entire abolition of paper, is not suited to the times. The idea has something a little too antique, too Spartan, in it; we might as well think of going to iron at once. If such a result as the gentleman hopes for, were ever desirable, I regard its attainments as utterly impracticable and hopeless. I lay that scheme, therefore, out of my contemplation.

There is, then, sir, the re-chartering of the present Bank; and, lastly, there is the establishment of a new Bank. The first of these received the sanction of the last Congress, but the measure was negated by the President. The other, the creation of a new Bank, has not been brought forward in Congress, but it has excited attention out of doors, and has been proposed in some of the State Legislatures. I observe, sir, that a proposition has been submitted for consideration, by a very intelligent gentleman, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommending the establishment of a new Bank, with the following provisions:

1. The capital stock to be fifty millions of dollars.

2. The stockholders of the present United States Bank to be permitted to subscribe an amount equal to the stock they now hold.

3. The United States to be stockholders to the same extent they now are, and to appoint the same number of Directors.

4. The subscription to the remaining fifteen millions, to be distributed to the several States in proportion to federal numbers, or in some other just and equal ratio; the instalments payable either in cash or in funded stock of the State, bearing interest at five per cent.

5. No branch of the Bank to be established in any State, unless by permission of its Legislature.

6. The branches of the Bank established in the several States, to be liable to taxation by those States respectively, in the same manner, and to the same extent only, with their own Banks.

7. Such State as may become subscribers to

the stock, to have the right of appointing a certain number, not exceeding one-third, of the Directors in the branch of their own State.

"8. Stock not subscribed for under the foregoing provisions, to be open to subscription by individual citizens."

A project, not altogether dissimilar, has been started in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These proceedings show, at least, a conviction of the necessity of some Bank created by Congress. Mr. President, on this subject, I have no doubt whatever. I think a National Bank proper and necessary. I believe it to be the only practical remedy for the evils we feel, and the only effectual security against the greatest evil we fear. Not, sir, that there is any magic in the name of a Bank; nor that a National Bank works by any miracle, or mystery. But, looking to the state of things actually existing around us—looking to the great number of State Banks already existing, not less than three hundred and fifty or four hundred—looking to the vast amount of paper issued by those Banks; and considering that, in the very nature of things, this paper must be limited and local in its credit, and its circulation; I confess I see nothing but a well conducted National Institution, which is likely to afford any guard against excessive paper issues, or which can furnish a sound and uniform currency to every part of the United States. This, sir, is not only a question of finance, it not only respects the operations of the Treasury, but it rises to a character of a high political question. It respects the currency, the actual money, the measure of value of all property, and all labor, in the United States. If we needed not a dollar of money in the Treasury, it would still be our solemn and bounden duty to protect this great interest. It respects the exercise of one of the greatest powers, beyond all doubt, conferred on Congress, by the Constitution. And I hardly know any thing less consistent with our public duty, and our high trust, nor any thing more likely to disturb the harmonious relations of the State, in all affairs of business and life, than for Congress to abandon all care and control over the currency, and to throw the whole money system of the country into the hands of four-and-twenty State Legislatures.

I am, then, sir, for a Bank; and am fully persuaded that to that measure the country must come at last.

The question, then, is between the creation of a new Bank, and the re-chartering of the present Bank, with modifications. I have already referred to the scheme for a new Bank, proposed to the Legislature of Massachusetts, by Mr. White. Between such a new Bank as his propositions would create, and a re-chartering of the present Bank, with modifications, there is no very wide, certainly no irreconcilable, difference. We cannot, however, create another Bank before March, 1836. This is one reason for preferring a continuance of the present. And, treating the subject as a practical question, and looking to the state of opinion, and to the probability of success, in either attempt, I incline to the opinion that the true course of policy is to propose a re-charter of the present Bank, with modifications.

As to what these modifications should be, I would only now observe, that, while it may well be inferred, from my own sentiments, that I should not myself deem any alterations in the charter, beyond those proposed by the bill of 1829, highly essential, yet it is a case in which, I am aware, nothing can be effected for the good of the country, without making some approaches to unity of opinion. I think, therefore, that in the hope of accomplishing an object of so much importance, liberal concessions should be made. I lay out of the case all consideration of any special claim, or any legal right of the present stockholders, to a renewal of their charter. No such right can be pretended; doubtless none such is pretended. The stockholders must stand like other individuals, and their interest regarded so far, and so far only, as may be judged for the public good. Modifications of the present charter should, I think, be prepared, such as may remove all reasonable grounds of jealousy, in all quarters; whether in States, in other institutions, or individuals—such, too, as may tend to reconcile the interest of the great city where the Bank is, with those of another great city; and, in short, the question should be met with a sincere disposition to accomplish, by united and friendly counsels, a measure which shall allay fears, and promote confidence, at the same time that it secures to the country, a sound, creditable, uniform currency; and to the Government, a safe deposit for the Public Treasury, and an important auxiliary in its financial operations.

I repeat, then, sir, that I am in favor of renewing the charter of the present Bank, with such alterations as may be expected to meet the general sense of the country.

And now, Mr. President, to avoid all unfounded references, I wish to say, that these suggestions are to be regarded as wholly my own. They are made without the knowledge of the Bank, and with no understanding or concert with any of its friends. I have not understood, indeed, that the Bank itself proposes to apply, at present, for a renewal of its charter. Whether it does so or not, my suggestions are connected with no such, or any other purpose of the Bank. I take up the subject on public grounds, purely and exclusively.

And, sir, in order to repel all inferences of another sort, I wish to state, with equal distinctness, that I do not undertake to speak the sentiments of any individual here; I am opposed to the Bank, or belonging to that class of public men who have generally opposed it. I state my own opinions; if others should concur in them, it will be only because they approve them, and will not be the result of any previous concert or understanding whatever.

Finally, Mr. President, having stated my own opinions, I respectfully ask those who propose to continue the discussion now going on, relative to the deposits, to let the country see their plan for the final settlement of the present difficulties. If they are against the Bank, and against all Banks, what do they propose? That the country will not be satisfied with the present state of things, seems to me certain. What state of things is to succeed it? To these questions, I desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the Senate, and of the country. The occasion is critical; the interest at stake momentous; and, in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn till it had passed some law suitable to the exigency and satisfactory to the country.

PIAT JUSTITIA
RUBAT COELUM.
Western Carolinian.
SALISBURY:
SATURDAY—FEBRUARY 15, 1834.

Our readers will find in our columns proposals for publishing two new periodicals in this Town: one to be devoted chiefly to religious and literary matter—the other, for the most part, to politics.

The custom is much too prevalent, of obtaining every thing, that is portable, from the North. Whether we want raiment for the body, or food for the mind, or leather for the soles, or fur for the polls—all, all must be brought from the North. We do not say this to disparage that section, or from any invidious feelings towards the people there: for we have cause to feel kindly, and do cherish such feelings, towards them—but we love our native South still more, and therefore would rejoice to see her emulating all that is praiseworthy in other sections, by taking some pains to develop her own resources, moral and physical, material and intellectual.

We are frequently beset by importunate agents for the publishers of "all sorts" of books, papers, tracts, pamphlets, &c. &c.; and we have yielded to their importunities so long, that it is no wonder there is a real scarcity of money in North Carolina, and an inferred scarcity of mind. Is it not a reproach to the different sects of Christians in this State, that, with the exception of one paper published by the Baptists, they have no vehicle, in our whole territory, for communicating religious occurrences and intelligence?

It is hoped that "The Family Assistant" will contribute much to remove this reproach: we wish not to see our State become a great field for sectarian controversies—but we would greatly prefer that such contests should be carried on, if at all, through the press, and not in the pulpit, which should never be desecrated by the feelings engendered in conflicts of this nature. But we understand that "The Family Assistant," although intended as a medium of communication especially for the Presbyterian Church in this State, will not be entirely sectarian in its character, or in any degree controversial.

Belonging, as we do, to a different denomination, we can speak of the Rev. gentleman who proposes to conduct this new paper, without, at least, the partiality so natural between those of the same faith; and, from our acquaintance with him, we do not hesitate to express a confident belief that he can, and will, render his publication highly entertaining, instructive, and useful.

As to the other proposed paper, the "North Carolina Republican," we shall say nothing in addition to what is contained in the Prospectus, except merely to remark, that, if there be any who think they cannot spare money to take, or time to read, a weekly paper, they may find it convenient and advantageous to take one which will be published only twice a month, and at a very reasonable price.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We hear of nothing important being before Congress, except the subject of the Public Deposites.

It has been thought, by some, that the Van Buren Party would carry out their game in support of that unwarrantable measure, and would then bring forward some scheme for some sort of a Bank in lieu of the old one, in order that they might get the credit of settling the question. But it seems now to be understood that the party are determined not only to persevere in their measures against the present Bank, but to prevent, if they can, the establishment of any other. Mr. Wright, a Senator from New York, one of Mr. Van Buren's drilled leaders, has removed all doubt, by a late speech, that henceforth the State Banks—such as late as can be bribed—are to be the depositories of the public money.

If the Representatives of the People assent to such a measure, and the People themselves submit to it, they will deserve to wear the yoke, and their children will be compelled either to take it quietly or resist it unto blood, as did our forefathers.

We are now confident that we are not, as Mr. Clay said, in the midst of a revolution, (that is, a change in the form and character of our Government,) but that we have reached almost the last stage of a revolution, which, if it be consummated, will leave us no alternatives but submission to despotism, or resort to force.

We fear that silver will prove more dangerous than steel—that the purse will accomplish what the sword could not.

MR. WEBSTER.

We heard it rumored, some short time since, that this gentleman was about to form an alliance with the Regency Chief, and would throw himself, of course, into the arms of the President. Although we differ widely, from this gifted son of New England on some political points, we will cheerfully do him the justice to say, that, considering him infinitely above the mean and selfish motives by which such a gross and palpable act of desertion of the cause of political honor would prove him to be governed, we did not put confidence in the report. For the sake of this great man, who is an ornament to his country, whatever may be his political opinions, we are glad to find in his speech this day published by us, and in one since delivered, the most unequivocal testimony to support our opinion that he would not form a connexion so unnatural as the one above alluded to.

NEW STATE BANK.

The last Raleigh Register states that 200,000 dollars worth of stock has been taken on the books there, including the amount subscribed for the Literary Fund; and that capitalists of other States are so well pleased with the charter, that they are taking stock in this Bank.

We were informed, a few days since, by a friend who resides in Guilford County, that it was highly probable a large amount of stock would be taken there. We hope these signs will prove the forerunners of better times in North Carolina.

ANOTHER FIRE IN RALEIGH.

We are sorry to learn, from the Raleigh Register, that on Friday morning the 7th instant a fire was discovered, which, although it was arrested before it consumed any other buildings than two stables, is an occurrence of serious foreboding to that ill-fated place, inasmuch as it is believed to have been the work of

some vile incendiary who may not be content with the extent of mischief already perpetrated.

"THE LITTLE PREMONITORY."

Mr. C. C. Cambreleng, whom Major Noah has invested with the above cognomen, has (been) delivered (of) a speech—at length.

We happened to meet with it about bed-time; and, remembering that short gentlemen generally make long speeches, we almost involuntarily commenced turning over the capacious leaves of the United States Telegraph, to see whether we could get through the story by cock-crowing in the morning—but we laid it aside in despair, and have not yet had the fortitude to make a beginning upon it.

This speech has as many single heads as Cerberus, and a double one besides—but they are all strangely put at the wrong end. This circumstance, and the length of the speech together, induced us to doubt whether we had not turned over too many leaves at a time, and come upon one of Dr. Cooper's interminable essays on Political Economy; and it was only by carefully examining the figures at the upper corners of the pages, and the connecting words at their lower and opposite angles, that we became satisfied on the subject.

What a contrast to the lately-delivered speech of Mr. Calhoun! We speak only as to their length—as, for aught we know, Mr. Cambreleng's may excel Mr. Calhoun's as much in every other respect as it does in words; and we believe that, sooner than undergo the punishment of reading it unabridged, we would even admit that it annihilates the united arguments of Clay, Calhoun, Southard, Binney, and McDuffie, unless we were certain that the admission would be fatal to the Constitution itself.

A very long speech, a very long sermon, or even a very long prayer, betrays an ignorance of human nature in him who delivers it: none but first rate talents can, and even such often fail, to keep up the interest, for a long time, in the reader or hearer.

The length of a good speech may defeat its object, by deterring editors from publishing, or their subscribers from reading it, if it were published.

A-PROPOS—

It has been courteously insinuated that many of our subscribers can't read! Now, whether the insinuation be just or not, we do not pretend to say confidently: we are personally acquainted with very few of them, comparatively; and have never made any inquiry as to their learning. Until a few weeks since we did not know that we had a single patron, as it is termed, who could not read; and the fact that we had one such was announced to us with the request that we would discontinue Mr. —'s paper for a short time, as his little son, the only member of the family who could read, had been sent away to school. If those residing in the country at this late day (when the facilities of school-education are so much increased above what they were in the youthful days of our old men,) are compelled to send their children a distance from home to be taught, surely the fact that their fathers were not made scholars, is not a fit subject of reproach by those who did, have better opportunities!—There may be more subscribers to our paper who are dependent upon their sons for a knowledge of its contents; if so, there are at least two gratifying reflections arising out of the circumstance—it shows that the fathers know how to value education, although they do not possess it; and it further shows that they wish to see their sons imbibe sound political principles. It may be said, however, that a man who can't read is a poor judge of political principles. But we hope, for consistency's sake, that no Jackson-man will make such an assertion: for we remember well that, when the Hero was a candidate, and his opponents objected to him because he could not spell, his zealous friends proved, from history, that the world had produced some three or four first-rate statesmen, who knew nothing about Dilworth or Webster either.

In order that we may not be justly chargeable with partiality in publishing speeches on the deposite question, we propose to any Editor in North Carolina, who approves the seizure of the public money, that if he will publish the worst speech that has been delivered in the Senate against it, we will publish the best that has been delivered on the other side in all Congress—and he may designate both, provided the one which may be inflicted upon us shall not exceed, in actual measurement, fifteen full columns of our paper; and this is allowing about six columns more than Mr. Calhoun's speech occupied.

COBBET—alias Peter Porcupine.

Old Cobbet, who is in some respects one of the most extraordinary men of the age, has lately addressed a letter, from England, to the President of the United States, praising him for his conduct towards the United States Bank. The following are extracts from the letter:

"London, 31st October, 1833.

"Sir: Your letter to your Cabinet Ministers, dated at Washington on the 18th Sept. 1833, has been read by me with the greatest possible attention and with the greatest possible delight. This letter is the first great blow; and, indeed, the very first blow which, by a man in great power, has been levelled at that infernal system of paper money, in a combat against which I have spent a considerable part of my pretty long life.

"Sir, I am no Republican in principle, any more than I am in law and allegiance. I hold that this which we have here is the best sort of government in the world; that is to say, that this sort of government is the best, provided that we have it: I hold that the government of Kings, Lords, and Commons, the last of which chosen by all men who are of full age, of sound mind, and untainted by indecent crime, is the best of governments. Names do but amuse me. I lived eight years under the Republican Government of Pennsylvania, and I declare that I believe it to have been the most corrupt and tyrannical government that the world ever knew."

Cobbet has been all his life an industrious reader, a close thinker, and an able writer, but withal is as unstable as the wind. He was quoted, last year, as authority on some subject, in the British Parliament, when a talented member replied, with equal truth and severity, that Cobbet had written with ability on every side of every imaginable question.

We doubt not that President Jackson is much gratified by the approbation and applause of so good a Republican as his new transatlantic friend.

There is something worthy of note in the second sentence of old Porcupine's letter: he speaks of the President as 'a man in great power'—not a great man in power—a very correct expression. It is not surprising that one who holds republican institutions in such contempt should rejoice at the President's arbitrary measures.

'Names,' says he, 'do but amuse me.' In this regard he and the President are just alike: the latter used similar language on a memorable occasion, when he

recommended—what has been fatally effected—the destruction of all party distinctions based on principle. He is now, in all but the mere name, an autocrat; and 'names do but amuse' him.

Pennsylvanians will pardon the Englishman's severity to their State Government: though old, he still remembers that he was once a tenant of a Pennsylvania jail.

CORRECT ANSWER.

A few days since a certain Member of Congress asked an Hon. Representative from Virginia this question—"What is a Nullifier?" "Sir," replied the sarcastic son of the Ancient Dominion, "It is an animal that weareth not the collar."

The press of advertisements this week compels us to omit many articles (original and selected) which shall receive our attention next week.

"OURSELF:—We take this method of informing 'Northern Merchants,' and others who may be at a loss for an eligible 'advertising medium,' that our paper, to wit: the 'Greensborough Patriot,' has a more extensive and respectable list of subscribers than any other paper in this town; and is much read by merchants and gentlemen of business; and always will be, we think, while it continues to possess its usual merit: We therefore recommend it to the favorable notice of advertisers generally. Our friends of the Watchman and Carolinian will please give the above an insertion, and oblige their very humble servant, WILLIAM SWAIN."

We cheerfully comply with the request of our Patriot-neighbor of Greensborough, and can testify that his paper "has a more extensive and respectable list of subscribers than any other paper" printed in the wealthy and flourishing town which bears the name of one of our greatest Revolutionary heroes: (the Patriot is the only paper in the place.) We will further state, for the information of those to whom the above notice is addressed, that, to the best of our knowledge, Mr. Swain has not a single subscriber who cannot read.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent, dated WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29, 1834.

My Dear Sir: * * * The Debate upon the Bank question is still going on in both Houses of Congress, but is growing more languid. Its novelty has worn off, the subject has been exhausted, and nothing now sustains the interest of the Debate, but the deep importance of the subject, and the great ability with which it continues to be discussed. Nor is the discussion animated by the hope that the powers of argument, or the charms of eloquence, can produce any change in the ultimate decision of the House of Representatives. It is early expressed the opinion that a majority in that House would sustain the Administration in the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States. That opinion is still unchanged, for although many have, upon this occasion, thrown off the shackles of party, the power and patronage of the Executive will be able still to command a small majority; but it will be a majority against light, and reason, law and public faith. I have never known a measure so perfectly indefensible. Those who will sustain it by their votes cannot justify it. Most of their arguments, though good against the recharter of the Bank, are wholly irrelevant to the removal of the deposits. The two questions, in my opinion, are wholly dissimilar and distinct. They stand entirely apart from each other. They are as distinct as is the passage of a Tariff Law for protection, and unlawful and criminal smuggling under such a law. The constitutional-ity of the Bank, or the propriety of its recharter does not touch, in the slightest degree, the improper seizure, by the Executive, of the public purse of the country, or the violent expulsion from office of a Secretary because he would not submit to the will and dictation of the President, in a matter entirely confided by law to that Secretary, and for which the President was not at all responsible; and, least of all, does it touch that bold and daring arrangement of the Secretary of the Treasury with the State Banks, by which the Executive assumes legislative powers, and undertakes to regulate the coin and currency of the country—a subject which has been given by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States, and not to the President, or his Secretary of Finance, and much less to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

You will readily see why the constitutionality of the Bank has been begged into this Debate. It is a subterfuge, a feint intended to draw off the public mind from the true question, and to shield from the frowns of an indignant People, those who, for political purposes, are wantonly sacrificing the rights and interests of the country, and who are determined to persevere in this disastrous and alarming measure, although cries of distress and ruin, occasioned by it, are daily ringing in our ears from all quarters of the Union. It is not the bare removal of the Public Deposites from one Bank, and placing them in others, that has produced this effect: for, in the ordinary course of trade, or according to the provisions of law, or by accident, the Public Deposites had been sunk in the Ocean, it would not have produced one tithe of our present embarrassment. It is the loss of public confidence, occasioned by this unexpected, unwarrantable, and dangerous assumption of power by the Executive, that has produced this wide spread distress throughout the country. The monetary system of the country is deranged, and People have lost confidence in the currency. Its credit has sunk; and even the State Banks, most favored, and selected as the depositories of the public money, have felt the shock. Their stock has depreciated, and they have been weakened, rather than strengthened by the operation. Banks, as well as individuals, have been compelled, by this unsettled state of the public mind, to call in their means, and prepare to weather the approaching storm. Nothing can arrest this impending ruin, and restore confidence and prosperity to the country, but the prompt and efficient action of Congress. If the currency in future is to depend upon the mere whim and caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must continue to degenerate, and our present evils will become more aggravated. Great as are my objections to the present Bank, I would infinitely prefer its recharter to such a state of things.

But there is another aspect in which these measures appear still more appalling. They unite, in the hands of the same individual, the power of the purse and the power of the sword. The President brandishes an unsheathed sword in one hand, and holds the public revenue of the country in the other. Under their combined powers, liberty could not long endure. I do not fear such a result under our present Executive. I know he has no such intention—no such wish. With Genl. Jackson, it is an effort to destroy the Bank of the United States. But other more dangerous and ambitious Chiefs may seize the fatal precedent, and wield it to the destruction of that valuable inheritance of Freedom, secured to us by the valor and patriotism of our Fathers. But the Bank of the United States, if an evil, is of short duration. It expires by its own limitation in little better than two years, and surely its premature destruction cannot justify measures which must prove a scourge to the country.

There are other considerations which, though important in themselves, are certainly less so than those to which I have adverted. Of the State Banks which have been selected by Mr. Kendall as the depositories of the public money, we know but little, have no interest in them, and no participation in their management. But we know the Bank of the U. States, feel entire confidence in its solvency, have a partial control over its direction, and a deep interest in it as a stockholder to a large amount. These are considerations by no means unimportant, and should have induced the Government to sustain the credit of the Bank, rather than, by improper means, to

destroy it. Whether, therefore, the Bank was unconstitutional or not, or whether its charter was to be lengthened or not, it surely was the part of wisdom to make the most of it, while it endured, and in the mean time provide by law other means to subserve the public interest and convenience, when that Bank should cease to exist. Let me give you an instance of the practical operation of these Treasury arrangements. It is a home-thrust. A neighbor of mine who is a Mail Contractor, received from the Post Office Department a check upon the Patriotic Bank in this city. He was unable to get it off upon any terms, and was compelled to send it back, and ask for a check upon the Bank of the United States, which, being every where at home, is every where good. It is this ubiquity in the Bank of the United States that makes it, as a fiscal agent of the Government, far preferable to the local Banks. I do not intend to express any opinion upon the propriety of rechartering the present Bank; or of incorporating a new Bank, with such limitations and provisions as shall remove the objections heretofore made by the People to such an institution. These important questions are not at all involved in the one now under consideration.

Mr. Preston, of the Senate, made his debut a few days ago, and won for himself great applause. It was a powerful effort, and entitles him to distinction among distinguished men. Both his matter, and manner, are very fine. He unites two qualities rarely found in combination—strength of argument, and graceful eloquence. In the Senate, North Carolina will be divided. I understand, and with deep regret, that Mr. Brown will support the removal, but Mr. Mangum, as upon all other occasions, will be found in opposition to dangerous encroachments of power, come from whatever quarter they may. In the House, but a single member from North Carolina, west of Raleigh, will vote for the removal.

It is not yet known who will be our Minister to England. I have heard it suggested within a few days past that Mr. Taney will receive that appointment, to avoid his rejection in the Senate, and that Mr. Stevenson will be placed in the Treasury Department. One thing is certain, Stephenson is to have a denouement of some kind as a reward for his past services. Who will succeed him as Speaker of the House, is much more doubtful.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day, proposing an abolition of the Military Academy at West Point, and the vote was a threatening one. It is not yet disposed of.

IRISH WAR ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We gather from our exchange papers the following particulars of a very serious disturbance which lately took place on the Canal in Maryland, between Irish laborers from different parts of Ireland:

A riot recently took place among the laborers upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above and below Williamsport, Maryland. It appears that it was desperate and bloody to an extent unprecedented in this country. The two parties assembled in large bodies on the 17th ultimo, and commenced hostilities; and on the next day, they had a general and disastrous engagement. The party called the Longfords, numbering about 700 strong, attacked the Corkonians, who were drawn up in battle array, to the number of 300, on a hill, armed partly with military weapons. They received their assailants with a volley of fire arms, but were routed by superior numbers, and were pursued on their retreat through the woods. The battle was one of great rage and most deadly violence. Fire men were found on the field in the agonies of death, several dead bodies were seen in the woods, and a number wounded in every direction. The victorious party returned quietly to their sections and shanties, through Williamsport, about ten o'clock at night. The military was immediately called out, and an express sent to Washington for regular troops.

In obedience to the requisition of the Governor of this State, the President has ordered two companies of United States Troops to the line of the Canal, with orders promptly to suppress all violent proceedings. One of the companies from Fort McHenry, under the command of Capt. Mackey, fully equipped, with fixed ammunition, magazine, &c., passed through this city via the Railroad, on Thursday. They arrived at Williamsport yesterday, and will remain as long as their services are deemed necessary.

Nearly thirty of the rioters were apprehended in the vicinity of Berlin, and lodged in the jail of the county on Thursday last.

Subsequently to this, both parties saw the beauty of living in peace, and both appointed Ambassadors to meet and confer on the matter, who drew up and signed a formal Treaty of Amity and Friendship between the belligerents—and the war has ceased.

Literary Notice.—The Hon. James Trevellick has been appointed to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, on the Wednesday immediately preceding commencement day. The reputation which this gentleman has acquired from his long services to the country, and from the ability with which he has uniformly supported the character and interests of our State, will, doubtless, elicit a large share of public expectation in his favor, and secure a crowded and agreeable commencement.

SUPREME COURT.

Feb. 4. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gillespie v. Gillespie, from Mecklenburg; affirming the judgment below.

Feb. 5. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gilliam v. Welch, from Cabarrus; affirming the judgment below.

A new Post Office has been established in Anson county, N. C., called Beverly; and Stephen W. Cole, Esq., appointed postmaster.

We must bear in mind, in reading the following, what opportunities Mr. Noah, the Editor of the Star, has had of knowing the arts and intrigues by which the Members of the Lower Cabinet contrive to deceive the President, as to the true state of the public opinion:

From the New York Evening Star.

We have frequently been asked, "Does the President know any thing of public opinion—does he read the newspapers?" His engagements, we think, are so pressing that he has no time to read himself, but we are told that one of his family reads the papers to him, but only such papers and extracts as his particular friends are desirous he should read, and he is struck by the singular coincidence of public opinion, that certain Journals in New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, should so exactly agree in opinion as to his measures, when that opinion has been manufactured by the Kitchen Cabinet, at Washington, and sent to those very papers for publication. It is thus we are now governed,—and so much for this manufacture of public opinion!

La Fayette, it is said, is coming to pay us another visit. The statement is made in the letters of Mrs. Willard, lately written from France. One of his grand-daughters is to accompany him.

LOOK HERE.
A Young COW and CALF
FOR SALE LOW.
February 15, 1834. Enquire at this Office.

Opinions of Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Calhoun's speech on the deposits has excited many compliments, and some fancy it will form an era in American Oratory, and introduce a more chaste and condensed style, and an exchange of the *ore rotundo* for the *multum in parvo*. That desideratum need not be hoped for while legislators are half learned, and the multitude estimates the powers of a speech by its length. A letter writer says Mr. Calhoun was neither personal, nor rhetorical, nor declamatory; but he was rapid, condensed, animated, and powerful. He made a great and efficient speech, and demonstrated that if the Executive were now sustained in his late monstrous assumption of power, a revolution had already been consummated.—*Nat. Gaz.*

On Monday we shall offer our readers the whole of Mr. Calhoun's speech as revised by himself in the Washington Telegraph. It is a very able argument, with the rare merit of being condensed. Parts of it are as close and strong as mathematical demonstration. The tone of the whole is manly, lofty, and patriotic. Here and there the orator has digressed in behalf of the cause and the party he led last year, but not so much and so warmly as might have been expected, and not more than could be allowed. The general feeling and strain of his speech operate to reconcile us to the public man, though we can never be reconciled to the doctrines of nullification. Such an exertion for the defence of our republican system is excellent work of atonement to the Constitution.—*Id.*

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

We are pleased to be enabled to present our readers, this afternoon, with Mr. Calhoun's speech on the removal of the deposits. To say it is an able and masterly effort of a brilliant mind, is but to respond to the opinion of every reader who will give it an attentive perusal. The view taken of the course of the President in relation to the Treasury, is the view of an ardent patriot, incapable of stooping to participate in the paltry contests for power, which too frequently disgrace our country. Mr. C.'s remarks, we feel assured, will make him many friends in the North, while they will more closely endear him to his numerous admirers in the South.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Portsmouth and Weldon Rail Road.—The bill authorizing a subscription to this Road, on the part of the State, has passed the Virginia Legislature, and is now a Law. This intelligence was received in Norfolk and Portsmouth with the most heart-felt joy, as exhibited by the lively demonstrations of satisfaction which took place. When will the citizens of North-Carolina illuminate their towns and send the blaze of bon-fires to the heavens, on account of a participation by the State in works of a similar character!—*Raleigh Register.*

Altar of Hymen.

"Bride the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bride of Love's altar;
"You have his constant love with light,
"And have his purest wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 9th inst., by Samuel Marlin, Esq. Mr. ELI MILLER to Miss FANNY WINDERS.
In this County, on the 6th inst., by Christian Bringle, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM HARTMAN to Miss LAVINIA FILE.
Also, on the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. DAVID CAUBLE to Miss SOPHIA MILLER.
In Davidson County, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. SMITH CURRY to Miss ELIZABETH LENARD.
In Davidson County, on the 23rd ult., Mr. HAMILTON DAVIS, of Guilford, to Miss CHRISTINA MOCK.
In Stokes County, on the 26th ult., Mr. JOHN WEBSTER to Miss ELIZABETH ANDERSON.
On Tuesday, 28th ult., by Col. H. M. Waugh, Mr. HENRY C. BRAY, of Rockford, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Robert A. Pondexter, Esq., of SURRY county.
On Tuesday, the 4th inst., Mr. JNO. S. EDMONDSON, of Hanover County, Va., to Miss SARAH J. WINNINGHAM, of Huntsville, Surry county.

Court of Death.

"All pass to the grave, in our promiscuous crowd—
"The grave, for aye, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise,
"The central ground, whence all distinction dies."

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!

DIED, on Sabbath, the 9th inst., at his residence, in this County, Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, Sen., aged about 76 years and 11 days. A more extended notice, it is hoped, will be given of this faithful servant of his Country and his God.
At Fulton, in this County, on the 8th inst., SPENCER HANES, Esq., aged about 23 years. Mr. Hanes was a young man who promised to be a very useful citizen, and his death will not only be a loss to his friends, but to society.
In Rowan County, on the 27th ult., Mr. JOHN M. NOBLE, aged 27. Also, Mr. RICHARD ROBINSON.
In Statesville, on the 12th ult., of Scarlet Fever, DANIEL, third son of the Rev. Daniel Gould, in the 5th year of his age. This healthy and active child was sick only about 35 hours. Also, on the 7th inst., of Scarlet Fever, after a very distressing sickness, of two weeks, THOMAS SCOTT, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Gould, in the 10th year of his age. Perhaps the language of inspiration used, indeed, on a different occasion, may with propriety be applied to these two little brothers. "They were lovely, and pleasant in their lives," and in their death they were not far "divided."

In Burke, lately, ROBERT LOGAN, Esq.
In Georgetown, D.C., on the 24th inst., LORENZO DOW, the well known itinerant Preacher. He was a native of Connecticut. His eccentric manners and dress, and his singular style of preaching, attracted great attention; and it is said that more persons have heard him hold forth, than any other person since the days of Whitfield. His zeal in the cause of Religion induced him to make extensive journeys through England and Ireland, and he frequently visited almost every part of the United States—always on foot.

TWO JOURNEMEN HATTERS.

Of steady and industrious habits, and who can come recommended for morality and capability, may secure a permanent situation, with the highest wages, by applying (as soon as possible) to E. S. HOOPER.

In Lincoln, Lincoln County, N.C.
February 15, 1834. 3t

A ROAD-WAGGON.

THE Subscribers have for sale a first rate NEW ROAD-WAGGON, Which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.
S. LEMLY & SON.
Salisbury, February 8, 1834. 1t



P. J. SPARROW
Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, these questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—*The articles shall, in general, be short.* Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.
2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.
3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.
4. The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834.

P. J. SPARROW.

Lincolnton Academy.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened, by the Subscriber, at LINCOLNTON, on the 17th of February. The price of Tuition per session (paid in advance) will be:

For the Latin and Greek Languages, \$10
For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 8

Those who wish information respecting his qualifications as a Teacher, are referred to the recommendations of William J. Bingham, and that of the Faculty at Chapel-Hill, given below.

GEORGE W. MORROW.

Lincolnton, February 15, 1834. 5t

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. George W. Morrow. We were school-fellows in youth; we were in College together; and for several years we have been teaching in the same county, and occasionally attending each other's examinations. I do conscientiously declare that his standing as a gentleman, a Christian, a scholar, and a teacher, is high, *deservingly high*. The examinations of his scholars, which I have several times witnessed, and in part conducted, always afforded ample testimony, as well of the *fidelity*, as the ability, of their teacher. Teachers of Mr. Morrow's qualifications—practical, moral, and literary—are *very rare*, and ought to be highly appreciated.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal

Of the Hillsboro' Academy, Orange Co., N. C.
January 18th, 1834.

Mr. George W. Morrow has for some time been engaged as a teacher of an Academy in the neighborhood of this place, and has given proof of success in preparing students for the University, which have been highly satisfactory. In proof of this, a number of instances might be especially enumerated, in young gentlemen who have been students of the University, and who have been highly respectable, both for scholarship, and moral deportment, while members of the institution.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,

President of the University.

JAMES PHILLIPS,

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

E. MITCHELL,

Professor of Chemistry, &c.
Chapel Hill, January 18, 1834.

To Northern Merchants.

The Western Carolinian,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, in SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

HAVING probably as large a circulation as any paper in the State, and certainly a much larger one than any in the Western (most wealthy) portion, is offered to Northern Merchants as a valuable ADVERTISING MEDIUM, through which to communicate with their customers, or those whom they desire as customers, in this section of country.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

3. Yearly Advertisers will have the privilege of renewing their advertisements monthly, and of receiving the paper without charge.

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Editor and Proprietor.

Editors at the North, with whom we exchange, by giving the above a few insertions, will confer an obligation which will be reciprocated at any time with pleasure.

Salisbury, Rowan Co., Jan. 20, 1834.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns his very grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens of Statesville, for their prompt, vigorous, and persevering exertions, during the night of the 11th instant, in preserving his house and kitchen from fire, whilst his smoke-house, with almost all its contents, was consumed. It is, under God, to their well-directed and spirited efforts that he is indebted for the preservation of his buildings from the flames.

DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, February 15, 1834. 1t



PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that many people never lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and social fictions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs.—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Cassy Raguet.

1. The *North Carolina Republican* will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1793.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the *Republican*.

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of *Convention*, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the *Republican*, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public minds and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The *North Carolina Republican* will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 344 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is one dollar, in all cases to be paid in advance.

The first number will appear on the third Monday in March, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

All letters and communications must be addressed, post paid, to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 15th, 1834.



Attention, Rowan Troopers!

YOU are commanded to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, on the first Tuesday in March next, (the 4th day,) at 10 o'clock, for Drill.

By order of the Captain:

JAMES OWENS, O. S.

February 15, 1834. 1dp

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.,
Importers—No. 88, Water Street,
NEW-YORK.

Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.—From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water St.
New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t



BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for similar objects, viz:

For pay and subsistence of officers of the navy, and pay of seamen, one million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-one cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, five hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, forty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, eighty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said act, five thousand dollars.

That so much of the sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-eighth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, for the relief of Alexander Claxton, as still remains due and unpaid, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, shall be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved: January 21, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.



Coach and Carriage Making AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, Taken the Shop formerly occupied by Philip Jacobs, on the Main Street, OPPOSITE THE OLD SALISBURY JAIL.

They have on hand a good supply of the very best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

Stage Coaches, Carriages, Carry-alls, Gigs, SULKIES, &c. &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest terms possible.

THE BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a Blacksmith-Shop, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line, also will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,

PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.

SALISBURY, February 15, 1834. 1t



Poetic Recreations

TIME.
Time, like the ebbing torrent strong,
Bears all terrestrial things along
With overwhelming sweep:
Thus wave by wave, and day by day,
Swift ebb our little life away
To the eternal deep.

Some float like bubbles down the tide;
And some like gallant navies glide
With waving streamers crowned:
Sometimes the baffling storms prevail,
Or, onward urged with gentle gale,
They seek the gulph profound.

What crowds embark on life's gay morn!
As if for trips of pleasure born,
They dash the waves astern:
While some, who watch the anxious court,
Pursue their voyage from port to port—
But none, alas! return.

Some, fixed upon the treacherous sand,
Or, wrecked on rocks, as beacons stand,
To mark the dangerous shore:
Yet, with these warnings full in view,
Still many a thoughtless, watchless crew,
But add one warning more.

Oh, happy those who cross the line
Directed by the chart divine,
And by the compass steer!
Their skillful Pilot guides their course,
Nor should shall check, nor storms shall force,
Their well-trimmed bark to veer.

Laden and stowed with sacred store,
And bound to the celestial shore,
They pass the billowy main:
They reach the haven, anchor cast,
And girt their time-worn bark at last,
Nor put to sea again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE TRAITS.

If there is a point on which women are especially sensitive, it is in their jealousy of the influence of other persons over the minds of those they love. This jealousy they themselves attribute to wounded affection, while the ill natured set it down to wounded vanity. Something of both feelings may, perhaps, unite in producing it; but we are loth to search too profoundly into causes whose effects are at least flattering to the sterner sex, though they may not always be agreeable. The most painful and humiliating epoch in the life of a woman, is when she has discovered that he on whom she has anchored her hopes of happiness is deficient in intellect, and yet has too much pride or too little love to supply the deficiency by attending to her counsels. A woman of merely ordinary understanding, actuated by a strong affection, acquires wisdom by suffering; and, short sighted as she might be for herself, becomes prescient for him she loves and would save, and whose destruction ingulphs all her hopes.—*Lady Blessington.*

HIGHEST PRIZE.

"A silent and loving woman is a prize above rubies, and there is nothing of so much worth, if her mind be well instructed."
The three-line paragraph quoted above, we find occupying an obscure niche in almost every paper we have perused for the last fortnight. The man was a dolt that indited it—a swifter of strong beer, and a sleeper away of sluggish hours between dinner and vesper. A silent woman, indeed! Forfeid it, Hymen, that we should ever draw such a prize! But listen to the stupid dog, and note how villainously he uses the conjunction. A silent woman is not only a prize above rubies, but "there is nothing of so much worth, if her mind be well instructed."

Now her mind may be ever so well instructed, but if she be silent, and cloisters its treasures, of what value is she or her mental endowments more than the miser who possesses buried or barren gold, or diamonds, confined with the dead? A silent woman, forsooth! And well instructed too! Good! Give us rather excessive garrulity. Let a woman say ten thousand nothings in as many consecutive seconds, rather than personate Mistress Silence, and torture one to death with taciturnity. Of all women, your yen and nay women are decidedly the most provoking and tiresome. A silent woman may be very good, very intelligent, very industrious, and very pretty—but in society, she is like a Cape Jasmine in a China closet, troublesome and out of place. It requires more patience and more tact to entertain one such taciturn fabric of mortality, than fifty rattle tongues, who understand how to entertain each other. All silent women should get them to numeries. They make bad wives even for deaf and dumb men.

[Boston Times.]

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

There is scarce any thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support afforded to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of town or country, and that population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform, and unvarying.

Scarce any place has ever yet risen to importance, when even possessed of the utmost commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanical arts. For though the exportation of produce, and the importation of merchandise, may form the leading features of such a place, the various arts of mechanism are invariably called in requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe and easy. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries, but in our own towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to a class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanism have to sustain no competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing any such in-

roads or interference; others are however, subject to be invaded by the importation of similar articles of foreign production, made for sale, and often by the apparently lower rates, in producing a preference over those of our own production. Although trade and commerce, in all their various branches, should be free and unshackled, a regard for the growth and prosperity of our own towns and villages should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our own mechanics. We should at least give them a preference, when we are not the losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many, that it is in most cases for their own interest to do so, independent of any other considerations. They will learn that many of these bargains which come from afar off, will in the end turn out to be bad bargains; very often they will be found to have been made to sell.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

[Some time since an Eastern paper brought us a horrible story of a man having entered a cage in which tigers were confined, who, it was said, tore him joint from joint, and devoured him. Almost every newspaper caught at the story with avidity, and some of them were very pathetic in their lamentations for his folly and sad fate. It had too much of the Yankee in it, however, to find its way into the Carolinian; and, as we expected, it was soon found out to be fabulous. The following witty sarcasm upon the "distressing propensity" of a certain class of animals, we find in one of our exchange papers:]

The lovers of the horrible are dreadfully disappointed that the tame tigers have not used up their keeper, after all. He is alive and kicking, and they tame as kittens. The chagrin of these devourers of "horrible incidents," reminds us of a story told us once by an old lady. "There," said she, "don't you think, cousin Nabby's sister's husband went off one day without saying nothing to nobody, and he staid, and staid, and staid. Finally, says cousin Nabby's sister, 'Nabby, my old man is gone, I guess.' And cousin Nabby, she never said nothing. And by and by, after they had waited and waited, says cousin Nabby's sister, says she, 'Nabby, my old man is dead!' Cousin Nabby, she would't hear a word on't, but cousin Nabby's sister, she took on dreadfully. By and by, up she gets, and cousin Nabby and her sister, they raised the neighbors, and away they went. And they got down before Squire White's barn, and there, sure enough, they met cousin Nabby's sister's husband a comin' home, all safe and sound; and cousin Nabby's sister, she was mad enough!"

MORE DISAPPOINTMENT.

A long Island printer gave solemn notice, a month or two since, that his wife had presented him with four healthy children, "all likely to do well," as well as the mother; and the editors from one end of the Republic to the other seized the marvel, with a greediness altogether wonderful, and made it a theme as *prolific* of smart paragraphs as the Long Island man's family was supposed to be in young printers. It so happens, however, that their cake is all dough. There was no wonderment about it, for the printer's wife and four children, born as they ought to have been, at reasonable intervals, returned home from a visit, and the father sent his typographical compeers wool gathering, for new modes of chronicling an event that never happened to occur.

SUBSCRIBERS WORTH HAVING.

The "Spirit of Washington" says: "We have never yet disgraced our subscribers by a dun through our columns. They are generally men of so much practical common sense, as to know that printers cannot carry on their business, any more than other men, without what is to business the *breath of life*."

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE,

Made of good materials and first rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,

- 120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
- 40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
- 30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
- 78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
- 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
- 12 dozen Milk Strainers;
- 68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
- 32 dozen Measures, ditto;
- 24 dozen Funnels;
- 100 dozen TIN CUPS;
- 20 dozen Milk ditto;
- 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

— ALSO —
Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

Breswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.
November 23, 1833. tf

The Farmer's and Planter's Large Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1834,
CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF SALEM,
And Published by Mr. John C. Blum,
Can be had at the Carolinian Office.

In addition to the usual contents of Almanacs, this comprises Chronological Tables of Remarkable Events, and a great many useful hints on Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c.
Salisbury, November 11, 1833.—tf

More New Goods.

S. LEMLY & SON

Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season, and inform their Friends and the Public, that, IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK, They have Just Received, From New York and Philadelphia, A Fresh and Handsome Supply

Fall and Winter Goods,

— CONSISTING OF —
DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
AND GROCERIES;

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE usually kept by Merchants in this section of country, which they design offering for sale on very accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite an examination of their assortment, by all persons who wish to purchase goods.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in payment for goods or accounts, at the highest market prices.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.—tf

☞ We have just printed a few quires of BLANK NOTES OF HAND, which are recommended as much neater and more economical than written ones.
January 25, 1834. CAROLINIAN.



Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Montgomery County, on Monday the 30th of December last,

A Negro Man, named Peter, And his Wife, named Nan.

Peter is about 6 feet high, 30 years old, spare made, of a dark complexion, and a pleasant countenance; he has a scar on his right foot.

Nan is about the middle size, about 28 years old, of a yellow complexion, and has a scar on her nose.

They have been heard of in Randolph County, under false names: Peter called himself Walter, and Nan took the name of Polly. It is supposed they are aiming for a free State, in company with two other negroes.

I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge them in any jail, and notify me of the same.

WILLIAM HARRIS.
Montgomery County, N. C. }
January 27, 1834. 4t

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE

On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. tf

Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent LINE of ACCOMMODATION STAGES is established to run between SALISBURY AND LEXINGTON, On Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.—It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Pecks & Welford's Line to the North.
Salisbury, November 4, 1833.—tf

TO BE LET.

The House formerly occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian.—It is situated on the northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the old State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, January 20, 1834. tf

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON, CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightened, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. tf
N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August, 1832. tf

New Fall Goods,

ALL CHEAP!

CADE & CRAIGE

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL SUPPLY, And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to call and examine.

There will be found a neat assortment of Fine and Low-Priced

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Italian LUSTRING, Plain Silk VESTING, Pan de Foi, Figured do. do. Satin-faced Levantine, Fine Marseilles do. Gros de Berlin, London colored do. Senchews, Buff and White do. Sarsnetts, Valencia do. Colored Florences, Fine Satin-faced do. &c.

— ALSO —
Flannels, Sattinets, Padding, Circassians, Bombazettes, Irish LINEN (fine) New-style CALICOES, Dark Gingham, Silk Velvet BELTS (a good assortment) Fancy RIBBONS (of all sorts) Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES Assorted Hosiery Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silk, Beades, Suspenders, Tapes, Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes, Brazilian and Mock COMBS, of every kind Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes, Buttons of all kinds.

DOMESTICS:
Bleached and unbleached SHIRTINGS, Blue and fancy colored PLAIDS, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, White and colored Fustians, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:
Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand-saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Tea Trays Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Spectacles, Silver Spectacles, Screws, Pincers, Hammers, Awns and Awl-Blades, Hinges of all kinds, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills Hoes, Axes, Collins's superior ditto Bright and blue Trace Chains, Halter ditto CASTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

SHOES. SHOES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF ALL QUALITIES OF SHOES, comprizing Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. ALSO—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-skin, and Morocco Shoes.

HATS AND BONNETS:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices, Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth, and Seal-skin Caps, Fancy braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto, Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto, Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstables, Leghorns, cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, and Queensware, Comprizing a good Assortment.

GROCERIES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, —SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown SUGAR; Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot, Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish, Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Putty, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor, Assaetida, Wool and Cotton Cards—together with a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold cheap, either for cash or on the usual credits to punctual customers.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.
CADE & CRAIGE.
Salisbury, November 18, 1833. tf

To Printers.

THE Materials lately used in printing this paper, (having been substituted by new ones,) are OFFERED FOR SALE—CHEAP. They are amply sufficient in quantity and variety to carry on a Country Newspaper and Job-Office—consisting, in part, of the following articles:

A super-royal PRINTING PRESS, of the Ramage make;
Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier TYPE;

Various founts of JOB TYPE, comprising almost every size between 8 lines Pica and Pearl—bold face, black, antique, 2 line letter, &c.;

All the RULES and LEADS formerly used in the paper;
A very good variety of small METAL CUTS; &c. &c. &c.

Persons intending to establish themselves in our business, and who desire to begin on an economical scale, will do well to communicate with us on this subject. Letters will meet prompt attention.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN UP, near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

ABOUT 6 years old, and rides remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a Negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolford, on the Chattohoche River.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
PHILIP SOWERS.
November 18, 1833. tf

Blooded Horses FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING BLOODED HORSES:

No. 1. A LARGE SORREL MARE, Seven years old next spring: she was got by Washington, and came out of a mare that was got by a young Diomed Horse, and she was out of a mare from a Janus stock.

No. 2. A LARGE ELEGANT BAY MARE, Twelve years old in the spring, and an excellent breeder: she was got by Oscar, Oscar by Wilkes's Wonder, and he by Old Diomed, out of Eppe's mare the mother of Paeolet. No. 2 came out of a mare that was got by Kentucky Whip, and he by the imported Whip. She was put, last spring, to Old Eclipse; but I fear she is not in foal.

No. 3. A SORREL MARE, Of good form, eight years old in the spring, by Davis's Escape, out of a Columbus mare, and she out of a Coeur de Lion, and she of Colo. Eaton's Janus stock. Escape was by Timoleon, out of a full sister to old Sir Archie.

No. 4. A DARK BAY MARE, Seven years old next spring: got by Timoleon, out of a Paeolet mare.

No. 5. A BAY HORSE COLT, By Marion, out of No. 1, and will be one year old on the 31st March next.

No. 6. A DARK BAY FILLEY, By Marion, out of No. 2, and will be one year old on the 16th May next.

No. 7. A SORREL FILLEY, By Marion, out of No. 3, foaled 28th March, 1832.

☞ These three Colts are of superior form, of good size, fine bone, and in good condition.

Nos. 1 and 3 are now in foal by Conon; he was got by Enterprize, out of a fine Knowsley mare.

I offer this Stock for sale because I want money more than blooded horses.

WILLIAM M. SNEED.
Oxford, Granville Co., }
Feb. 1, 1834. 4t

STATE RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
State Rights Sentinel,
PUBLISHED IN AUGUSTA, (GEORGIA),
By AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.

TODAY, the North American Gazette changes its name, its Editor, and its political principles.—Henceforth it will be the advocate of the doctrines contained in the Preamble and Resolutions of the State Rights Meeting at Milledgeville on the 13th November last. Those who are unacquainted with the Preamble and Resolutions referred to, are informed—That they denounce, in unqualified terms, the well known Proclamation and Force Bill: They re-assert the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98, in their plain, obvious, and primitive sense; unobscured by the sophistry of modern Federalists, and unimpaired by the strength-wasting refinements of hare-hearted Republicans: They uphold State Sovereignty in a sensible form, and with intelligible attributes: They maintain that the General Government derives its powers from a compact between Sovereign States: That these powers are limited "by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted, it is the right and duty of the States to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil within their respective limits;" and that they have the right "to judge as well of infractions of the Constitution, as of the mode and measure of redress."

These are the principles of the State Rights Party of Georgia, the principles of Thos. Jefferson, and the principles of this gazette. We espouse them, because we find them blended with all the original elements of our Government; and because they are admirable in theory, and still more admirable in practice. We deprecate their antagonist doctrines; because their promises have ever been—Consolidation; and their fruits—dissensions, usurpation, injustice, and oppression.—Their first ten years' reign produced the Alien and Sedition Laws—and they fell. Their last ten years' reign have brought the country to the verge of civil war—clothed the President with Dictatorial power, and exhibited his troops on the march from State to State, in menacing array—and they reign on!

In this state of things, it becomes every man who has the welfare of his country at heart, to consider what he can do to redeem her from disgrace, and to rescue her from speedy dissolution. We believe that we cannot better direct our time and labor to this object, than by using our honest endeavors to bring back the people to the Republicanism which they have forsaken. To this end, we take the STATE RIGHTS SENTINEL in charge, and earnestly solicit the aid of all who think with us upon this deeply interesting subject. As we believe there is an inseparable connexion between virtue and happiness, vice and misery; whether considered in reference to bodies politic, or to individuals: it will be our ceaseless endeavor, to impress this truth upon the minds of the people at large, and to make it, if possible, the leading maxim of the party to which we belong. All institutions and associations, therefore, which have for their object the improvement of the moral condition of our fellow-citizens, will find a warm supporter in the Editor of this paper; and all well written essays tending to the same object, shall be welcomed to our columns.

The State Rights Sentinel shall be an independent paper, or it shall cease to be. It will pay a blind servitude to no party—it will support the intentional errors of none—but it will not visit the errors of individuals upon the party, nor desert the party for occasional errors. When the party which it will heretofore advocate shall depart from the Jeffersonian principles, this gazette will depart from them.

No pains will be spared to make the Sentinel instructing and interesting to all classes of readers; though other business, of the first importance, forbids me to promise much for a month or two to come.

TERMS.—The State Rights Sentinel is published twice a week, at Five Dollars if paid in advance, or Six Dollars if paid at the expiration of the year. Those who prefer it, can take a paper only once a week, consisting of the matter of the two inside impressions, for which they will be charged Three Dollars in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.
Augusta, January 9, 1834. 3t

JOB-PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—
Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, &c.
PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
In a very superior style of Workmanship.